

JPRS 77704

30 March 1981

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1864



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

30 March 1981

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1864

CONTENTS

ALBANIA

Mihali Discusses Scientific Management of Economy (Qirjako Mihali; RRUGA E PARTISE, Dec 80)	1
Role of Party in Scientific Activity Stressed (Kozma Skaroo; RRUGA E PARTISE, Dec 80)	10

BULGARIA

Briefs

Nepal Ambassador's Departure	19
Bozhinov in Burgas	19
Kubadinski in Vratsa	19
Grisha Filipov in Vidin	19
Doynov in Kazanluk	19
Mladenov in Vidin	19
Tanchev, Stoychev Activities	20
Vladimir Bonev Activities	20
Doynov Activities	20
Delegation to Cyprus	20
Kubadinski in Plovdiv	20
Mexican Ambassador's Departure	20
Kubadinski at Energy Conference	20
Vulcheva at Sofia Plenum	21
Leaders at Nadzhakov's Funeral	21
Dzhurov at Funeral	21
Zarev Press Conference	21
Swiss Labor Party Greeted	21
Venezuelan Communist Party Greeted	21
Kubadinski in Shumen Okrug	22
Award to Baybakov	22
Zhivok Receives Mexican Ambassador	22
Todorov Receives USSR Academician	22
Mladenov in Stara Zagora	22
Soviet Consul in Varna	22

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Premier Strougal Evaluates Economic Situation (Lubomir Strougal; NOVA MYSL, Jan 81)	23
--	----

POLAND

Military Conscription Regulations Summarized (ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, 4,11,14 Jan 81)	32
---	----

Types of Military Service
Rights and Privileges
Obligations, Penalties, Deferments

Krasicki Comments on Contents of KOR Publications (Ignacy Krasicki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Nov 80)	42
--	----

YUGOSLAVIA

Saraj. o LC Meeting Notes 'Intrigues' Against Officials (OSLOBODJENJE, 4 Mar 81)	46
---	----

ALBANIA

MIHALI DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Dec 80 pp 5-13

[Article by Qirjako Mihal, candidate member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: "The Implementation of the Tasks by Every Link with a Great Sense of Responsibility and with Quality--The Main Requirement of the Scientific Management" passages between slant lines printed in bold face]

[Text] Our party has always considered the development of scientific research work as an important task, inseparable from the other tasks, for the rapid economic, cultural and social development of the country. The great successes achieved in all branches of our people's economy, in the framework of the building of socialism, are the fruits of the development of scientific research work. The achievements in the field of geological prospecting work and in the field of designing and building machines, plants and complete workshops, in the field of enrichment and processing of mineral ores, in the field of deep processing of petroleum, in the development of agriculture and livestock and in the other fields are the results of the farsighted policy of the party--a policy which has always guided, supported and led the development of sciences and technology, the undertaking of studies, experiments, innovations and rationalizations and the tireless work of specialists, technicians and skilled workers of all branches of the economy and the larger participation of the working masses in the technical and scientific revolution.

However, as was stressed by the Seventh Party Congress, "the present state of development of the country and the great tasks set forth before us require that /scientific studies and research works be converted into a general method so that they will permeate and precede every work and effectively assist in solving the present and future problems of the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland"/ (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party," pp 181-182). This task was re-emphasized with particular force by the recent plenums of the Party Central Committee, especially, by the Eighth Plenum.

The issue is that, in the conditions when a large multibranch industry has been established in our country, when agriculture is engaged and is being developed on the road of its intensification and when all the other branches of the economy,

such as construction, communications and other branches are rapidly developing and when it is required that great results should be obtained in these branches in the shortest time possible, it becomes an obligation to put the impact, better than hitherto, on the further intensive development, strongly relying on advanced sciences and techniques and on the use of a most perfected technology in all the sectors of production, building and maintenance services. This requires the perfection of the organization and management of the scientific work for the technological progress of economic sectors and, indeed, the further improvement of the entire method of management by the state and economic organs in order to mobilize all the human and material forces which our socialist system has continually created and is creating. "The issue of organization and management," Comrade Enver Hoxha says, "now constitutes one of the most decisive links of which we must strongly take hold in order to make all works progress further."

The art of management, embodied in the method and style of work, is a matter of understanding with a deep political and ideological and economic and organizational content, because, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, the good method of work is established by people who have a clear idea of the tasks, functions and competencies, be these people members of leadership forums or leaders of special sectors. And, life has shown and is showing everyday the correctness of this lesson. Among other things, it has proved that the continuing improvement of the revolutionary work method and style cannot be obtained without increasing, first of all, the sense of responsibility toward the implementation of the task by every worker and without improving the skillfulness and effectiveness in work of all the economic organs in the center and at the base, severely struggling against every manifestation of routine work and sluggishness, of shallowness and formalism, and of bureaucracy and liberalism.

It is an incontestable fact that, as a result of the measures taken by the party, all the government and economic organs have improved their organizational and managerial work and the feeling of responsibility toward the implementation of the tasks has been increased among all workers. However, the weaknesses observed in the fulfillment of all qualitative and quantitative indicators of production plants show that much remains to be done, especially, in regard to the increase of the sense of responsibility of every worker, wherever he works, in central departments, in executive committees of the district people's councils or in economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives.

Of course, when we speak about the increase of the sense of responsibility, it means that it should be at the required level in all stages of implementation of the assigned task, from the stage of performance, for example, from the study, the drawing of conclusions, the adoption of decisions and the drafting of work programs and of the measures that must be taken for their implementation, otherwise, there will be a superficial work with negative results for all the work that comes later. Life shows that the advisory boards and directorates of ministries, sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils and even the committees themselves, have had cases when some of their analyzed problems have been returned back to them, because, their former analyses had not been carried out with a great sense of responsibility and in all their

broadness and deepness, therefore, the tasks and measures that had been determined, on the basis of them, have been on the same level. The sense of responsibility, however, must be further increased, especially, at the stage of the organization of work for the execution of a decision or of a work program. And, here, above everything, the important thing is the method that is used both in the work organization for the analysis of the tasks down to the smallest economic cell and the method and style used to assist and to monitor the implementation of the decision or of the work program. We emphasize this, because, in this stage of work, without denying the good work that is being carried out, we still encounter, in certain cases, bureaucratic manifestations and attitudes in the activities of certain government departments and district committees and in certain leadership organs in economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. From the controls that have been carried out, decisions have been found abandoned in drawers or decisions are sent from one office to another office with the annotation: "Read it and take measures to implement it" and this is how the entire work on the decision ends and the relay race is left for the others.

Such activities are unallowable. Therefore, in the recent plenums of its Central Committee, the party drew attention to a more severe struggle against the manifestations of bureaucracy and liberal attitudes held toward them in the activities of some leading state and economic organs and of their apparatuses, considering it a necessity to have scientific organization and management in all economic links.

It is important to create deep convictions among all the people about the necessity of analyzing and concretizing the decisions and of exerting a continuing control over the verification of the execution of decisions and of work programs. Practice shows that where a good ideological convincing and clarifying work is done, so as to make the people aware of their tasks and where control is organized in a continuous and effective manner, the results have always been good. However, this does not always happen everywhere. Shortcomings are especially, observed in the control work. The practice of organizing complex teams for monitoring and assistance is not being intensified. Therefore, not unfrequently, controls are carried out superficially and do not leave traces; thus, they do not help those who are controlled nor the organs which exert the control.

In the framework of implementation of the democratic centralization of management, along with the large expansion and intensive development of the economy and the improvement of the ideological and political, technical and professional level of the cadres, the powers of the lower links of management have also been increased, making them more effective and more independently-acting. However, in practice and not unfrequently, we encounter cases when varied problems are not solved by those responsible for them, but are given to other people to solve them, as well as cases when work is concentrated in the hands of some main cadres of the central departments and of the executive committees of the district people's councils. Such practices are the expressions of failure to execute the task by everyone; they become serious obstacles for increasing the sense of responsibility, initiative and independent action of the mass of cadres and of specialists and for the implementation of the task on schedule and with quality by everyone

--which results in delays in the solving of problems. This is why it is necessary that each director, chief or specialist struggle seriously against these work practices and eradicate them from every directorate and section; we must build such a work method and style so that everyone will devote his heart and body to the implementation of the task established on the basis of the powers invested on him. If this is done properly, then, the effectiveness of work in the government department, the executive committee of the district people's council and of the enterprise management or the cooperative leadership will improve in general, both in regard to study work and in regard to effective management.

It is understood that such qualitative improvements in the work method and style do not occur by themselves. To achieve this, it is necessary for the government departments, the executive committees of the district people's councils, the leading organs of the economic enterprises, the agricultural cooperatives and the various institutions to work, among other things, for the training of their workers and for the generalization of positive experience in their apparatuses. This becomes even more necessary in the circumstances when, as is known, cadres from the grassroots and production have come and continually come to the leading state and economic organs and to their apparatuses of all levels; in general, these cadres have the experience needed for pursuing the main operational issues, and, in the new tasks, they need to be helped, among other things, to establish the most correct relationship between operational work and study work and to build all their work method and style on this basis. There are directors of directorates, section chiefs and specialists in each government department and executive committee of the district people's council who do a good work; there also are cadres and specialists with a long experience in work; however, with the exception of a rare occasion, we still do not have a permanent work method for analyzing the work of a directorate or section in all its complex activity and to draw serious conclusions in regard to their good work or their weaknesses and, on the basis of these conclusions, to make generalizations, disseminate the good experience and combat the weaknesses and shortcomings that have been observed.

The work effectiveness of every directorate in the ministry or of every section in the executive committee of the district people's council depends greatly on the work carried out to strengthen and increase the feeling of responsibility among cadres and other workers of the apparatuses of the economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. And, in this field, there is a good experience everywhere, such as for example, in Shkoder District, in some enterprises of the Light and the Food Industries, such as the meat and milk processing combine in Tirana, in the textile combine in Tirana and in some enterprises of the heavy industry, such as the petroleum production enterprises in Stalin City and Marinez, the "Petro Papi" machine plant in Korce and the chemical plant in Durres and in some enterprises of the building and the building materials sectors, such as the building enterprises in Durres and Lezhe, the cement plant in Vlore, the building material enterprise in Korce and so forth. However, the work for the generalization and dissemination of advanced experience in management, which exists in these enterprises and in many other similar enterprises, is not at the desired level. The directorates of government departments and the sessions of the executive committees of the district people's councils can and must deal

more concretely with the study and dissemination of positive experience in an organized and planned manner, in order to improve the level of the managerial and organizational work in those enterprises which have the same conditions, so that the backward enterprises will be brought up to the level of the advanced enterprises, while the latter will further progress. This is an important and permanent task of the directorates and sections; however, this work must be better managed and better led by means of determined work and with a great sense of responsibility by the leadership of the government departments and the executive committees of the district people's councils.

The improvement of the sense of responsibility depends greatly on the level of the requirement of reporting on schedule and without relaxation. And, this requirement for reporting must be strengthened, first of all, in the operational directorates of the central government departments and in the sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils, where the good work must be analyzed and generalized, where the weak work must be criticized and opposed and where measures must be set and taken to correct all shortcomings. This is a very important aspect on which the attention of directors of government departments and the executive committees of the district people's councils must be more concentrated, because, not unfrequently these analysis-meetings are not carried out at the desired level, debates and criticism are agitated, responsibilities are assumed and concrete directions are set for improving the work level of this or that worker. The director of a directorate at a ministry or the section chief of an executive committee of the district people's council is fully responsible for the problems in his jurisdiction and must give account to the very last on the failure to fulfill the tasks. The specialists of the directorate or section must also give account with the same sense of responsibility. Only by understanding and executing the task in this way, will the sense of responsibility increase and the managerial work improve.

Of particular importance for increasing the sense of responsibility among the cadres of ministerial directorates, of sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils, of leadership organs and of apparatuses in basic links of the economy is the attitude of main directors when listening to and supporting the rational and fruitful thoughts of all the specialists who work in these apparatuses. Lack of concern shown in this direction cultivate apathy, lack of initiative and indifferentism among workers; while, in the concrete work, tutelage and bureaucracy are manifested with all their consequences. Manifestations of this nature exist when you hear different people say that "this or that work is known to the deputy minister, the director, the chairman, the chief."

It is essential for the cadres of the lower instances to inform and continually report to the cadres of the higher instances on the situation and to request from them assistance for the issues which they cannot solve by themselves. Such an action is regular and necessary. But, the action of those workers who inform just for the sake of informing is not at all regular; they do this so that no matter what happens, they may say tomorrow: "There it is, I did report this or that matter, therefore, I am not responsible."

To improve the quality of managerial and organization work and to place it on the most scientific bases possible, it is important to elevate the ideological and political, technical and organizational and professional level of cadres. In this framework, of particular importance are the study and assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the experience gained and of the conclusions drawn by the party from the struggle for the building of socialism.

The party policy is our guiding light in all our activity; it is based on the objective laws of development and reflects the requirements of these laws in a realistic manner. Therefore, the knowledge and correct implementation of its policy also means the knowledge and concrete implementation of the requirements of the objective laws of socialism. And, it is a fact that, in general, all our production and social activity and all our organizational and managerial activity are built and are being carried out on the basis of the requirements of these laws, for the implementation of the entire policy of the party and, in this framework, of the economy.

However, if such is the general situation, one cannot assume that it is carried out in this way everywhere, always and by all the people. How can we say that the policy of the party is known and correctly implemented when and where there are people who seek and plan, for example, to make investments outside the existing possibilities, when a government or an executive committee of the district people council, in its investment plan, seeks not only more than the given quotas, but also more than the possibilities, to cover these investments with material base and with building force? And, often, this superficial and erroneous act stems from the following very dangerous concept--"first, let us put them in the plan; then, let us have them at our disposal; and then, in order to fulfill them, we will see and do" (!) Also, baseless and dangerous are those practices observed in some cases when the changes carried out in the production plans, even if they are necessary, are not accompanied by corresponding changes in the other indicators of the plan, for example, in the indicators of the technical-material supply.

The scientific management of the economy comprises a number of tasks and measures with a technical, economic, operational and study character. The technical aspect of the management of production, which deals with the complex of the technical and organizational measures for perfecting technique and technology, for improving the quality of production, for regenerating and expanding assortments, and for improving and facilitating the working conditions, constitutes a very important task for every economic link. Experience shows that in this direction, although many results have been achieved, the possibilities exist for a better utilization of the great reserves which exist in this field. Among other things, it is required that the special aspects of the technical management of production be always guided by healthy economic concepts in order to see the economic and social advantage that they present and and in order to handle the technical matters from the vantage point of development for today and for the future. Therefore, the directors of units in enterprises, districts and government departments must study deeply and with greater far-sightedness a number of problems concerning technical management connected with a more complete utilization of the production capacities in workshops and plants.

In designing and building new lines, for example, one should study more extensively, by using the balancing method, the kind of nonutilized reserves which are in the existing workshops, reserves which will serve the workshop which is to be built.

The handling of these problems by the party organs and organizations and by the state and economic organs, accompanied by extended technical and economic studies, and the involvement in concrete actions for their implementation, will greatly improve the effectiveness in all directions.

The technical management of production is a component part of all the economic management. Therefore, one should consider as dangerous and must severely combat the erroneous manifestations and wrong practices manifested by some directors of the economy who have fallen in the position of one-sidedness, by giving priority to the technical aspect of management and by "neglecting" its economic and administrative aspect. Without a combination of these essential aspects of management, in accordance with the policy of the party for implementing the requirements of the objective laws of socialism, it is not possible to achieve the fulfillment of the tasks in the economic field. "In our country," Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, "the technical and technological problems are not detached from the economic aspect, just as the latter must never be seen as detached from the political, social, material and technical aspects, otherwise, the danger of falling into technocracy or economism will be obvious."

In the framework of the entire work to perfect management, it is important to create a more correct conception and to struggle with greater determination so as to further improve the role of the economist in every link of the economy. We stress this, because, there is not everywhere a correct conception of the role of the economist. Therefore, it also happens that there are still study and design institutions which, not only have not been provided with economists, but also, in some cases, economists do not even figure on the lists of their personnel, a fact which cannot fail to produce weaknesses, in regard to economic effectiveness, in the examination and handling of their studies and projects.

Everywhere there are problems which require extended studies from the aspect of economic effectiveness in order to reduce production expenditures in building and in service. Thus, for example, in designing a project, the goal can be reached either by spending much or by spending not so much. This depends on how we carry out the study and on how much time we give to the designer to deal with this or that project. Therefore, when we say, for example, that the "cost of the project is in the hands of the designer," this does not mean that others should not be concerned about this problem, starting with the investor. From the economic point of view, we must also make extended studies when it comes to establishing, for example, what are the coal reserves which must be utilized first, reserves which are near the known projects or if we should plan investments in new mining centers far away from the consumption centers. This problem, seen from all aspects, and without retreating in the face of the difficulties that might occur temporarily, can bring a great effectiveness to the economy. Such a thing is also required for designing some technological charts for the deep processing of petroleum, so that, in accordance with situations dictated by

domestic requirements and by foreign markets, to use one or the other technological chart, according to the needs.

All these studies can be extended only on the basis of coordination of cooperation and work between the other economists and specialists of production, never separating techniques and technology from production.

So that the effectiveness of managerial and organizational work is as great as possible, particular importance, in the stage that has been reached, is given to the comprehensive extension of the coordination work between the links of management from the enterprises and cooperatives to the executive committees of the district people's councils. The broadening of the powers at the base has made this problem more acute both in planning and during the implementation of the plans. In the conditions of the great development of our economy in breadth and depth, every production unit and every managerial link have close relationships with the other production units and with the other managerial links from the planning and supplying of raw materials to the transportation and coordination of production with consumption, and of imports with exports and so forth.

Acute problems also exist in the field of coordination of work between the ministries, the executive committees of the district people's councils, the enterprises and the cooperatives in regard to a number of consumer goods articles. The lack of coordination, the lack of conformity and the departmental and local tendencies lead to the fact that, sometimes, some articles are not produced or are produced in smaller quantity than required by the needs and, as a consequence, obstacles are created to production, and all the needs of the people are not satisfied. Often, when these obstacles occur, someone proposes that this or that article be centralized. Of course, something like this must occur and will occur, but this is not the whole thing. The main thing is that every economic link must implement its own task in order to assure and solve the scientific cooperation and coordination between one and another economic link, so as to guarantee the fulfillment of the tasks on schedule. It is important to stress here that the ministries and the executive committees of the district people's councils must think seriously when they see that obstacles have emerged in this direction. Thus, for example, if the trade enterprises do not complete their specified orders for the planned year on schedule, the Trade Ministry must pursue this problem and, in due time, must intervene at the other government department so that the producing enterprises will send, without delay, their catalogues and specified lists, because, the absence of these catalogues and lists can become the reason for disrupting the link of coordination or of cooperation in this field.

An important role must also be played by the State Planning Commission which, with a more expanded and more concrete work, must make further use of the balancing methods not only at the level of the economy, but also at the district and branch levels.

Our economy has marched and will always march forward, because, it is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and on the correct and farsighted line and economic

policy of the party which has confronted and will confront every situation by consistently implementing the principle of relying on one's own forces. The task is to further promote the experience gained in order to further perfect the management and organization of the economy, to further develop production and to continually perfect relationships in production, in conformity with the objective and subjective conditions that are created for the country.

9150

CSO: 2100

ROLE OF PARTY IN SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY STRESSED

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Dec 80 pp 14-22

[Article by Kozma Skaroo: "When the Scientific Work is Conceived, Organized and Managed as a Party Work" passages between slant lines printed in boldface]

[Text] The entire period of our socialist construction has proved what was stressed with a new force at the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee of June of this year that the progress of the country is inseparable from the development of science and technology. From one five-year plan into the other, along with the undertaking and implementing of greater tasks and the creation of more and more favorable material and human conditions, the study-research and scientific and innovational work, the work for the practical implementation of the innovations of science and the work for the knowledge and generalization of scientific elements of progressive experience have been broadened and continually extended. On the basis of these achievements and in order to implement the new tasks for the building of socialism, especially, in the conditions of the further worsening of the fierce imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade, the Seventh Party Congress issue guidelines for the "scientific studies and research work to be converted into a general method permeating and preceding every work so as to effectively help solve the present and future problems of the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party," pp 181-182).

The Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee extensively examined this idea for the best possible implementation of the great program that it approved for the further development of science and technology and demanded that all the problems which emerge from this development become the object of a very attentive interest on the part of the party committees and organizations.

From the totality of the analyses carried out after the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the conviction was reinforced that improving the role of the party organs and basic party organizations in scientific activity depended on how much this activity is conceived, first of all, as a party task that is implemented through a comprehensive educational, clarifying, formative, organizational, monitoring and guiding work on the concern shown and the concrete and skilled work done to execute the policy, directives and orientations of the party and, in this field, to schedule the scientific work with a sense of responsibility and to monitor its effectiveness during its processing.

/The examination with a critical eye of the present scientific research activity and of the innovational movement shows that every conception of this activity, exclusively as a matter for specialists, scientists and scientific institutions, leads to one-sidedness and to nonfulfillments and to wrong attitudes and solutions/, among which the most dangerous is the abdication of the leadership role of the basic organizations of the party and of the communists.

Of course, the party achieves the guidance of scientific work both directly and through its levers, using varied work forms. However, the party never shares its leadership role, with none, even with the highest scientific institution, like the Academy of Sciences, -or with other specialized scientific institutions. Therefore, one cannot consider as normal the work practice of some basic party organizations in a ministry which, instead of taking charge themselves of the policy and orientations of the party, guiding and leading them from close range and monitoring how they are implemented in the process of carrying out such a key matter of scientific research work, as its program, leave this matter to be solved by responsible elements or the specialists of the directorates of the ministry. And, what are the consequences? Such a practice was for example, reason in some ministries why the re-examination of the plans of the research and scientific work of the directorates was initially done in a superficial manner, after the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, at a time when the plenum itself had established important detailed orientations and directives for many fields which the directorates cover. The same thing must be said about the work practice of the party bureau of a central institution which does not directly monitor the work of the basic organizations for the guidance of the research and scientific activity; on the contrary, it monitors it through the "work groups" filled with specialists and by relying exclusively on their conclusions.

Those and some other instances of deviation from the rule, even though they can be corrected, prove that there still are narrow concepts about the possibility for and necessity of guiding scientific research work by the party organizations. The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party again stressed and clarified that scientific research work has a deep ideological and political content not only when it deals with problems of political, ideological, cultural and social fields and literature and arts, but also when it studies problems of basic theoretical sciences or of technical applied sciences. This is explained by the fact that the technical and scientific revolution in our country is a part of the socialist revolution and is based on the party policy and ideology, on Marxism-Leninism.

It is true that everywhere in the world today people speak about and work for the development of science and of the technical and scientific revolution; but, it is equally true that wherever they develop, science and the technical and scientific revolution have a class character and serve the interests of the classes that make the investments for their development. Our special character consists in the fact that we openly accept that our technical and scientific revolution "does not aim at any kind of development of the material elements of production forces, of sciences and of technology; on the contrary, it aims at such development which will harmonize with the ideology and interests of the working class and with the development and perfection of socialist relationships in production on the revolutionary road" (Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1976-1977, p 402).

For the exact implementation of the directives and tasks for the development of our science in general and of the programme of scientific research work in particular, first of all, the party organs and organizations are interested and are responsible; therefore, it is necessary that scientific activity be conceived by them and by all as a party work, and that this scientific activity must be programmed and fulfilled under the leadership of the party organs and basic party organizations. This is a realistic requirement set forth at a time when it is necessary that the entire work of the party must be conceived and executed in a scientific manner.

Now, there are party organizations everywhere in the country and in all the fields of our development; they competently guide scientific work. And, this opportunity increases in a continual manner, because, the number of the communists and of progressive and vanguard workers, who give the example in scientific study work, is increasing and their skill improving. Now, progressive scientific thought is better heard in the party organizations and, on the basis of this thought, work is scheduled, objectives are established and opportunities are created for the party organizations to orient and guide scientific research work with complete competency.

Such organizations, which stand in the vanguard of the scientific work, not only analyze the problems of sciences and of the technical and scientific revolution more often and at a more skilled level and not only improve themselves so as to make more studies and more generalizations about political, ideological, economic and social problems, but also better activate, on this road, the state and economic organs and all cadres, specialists and skilled workers, inside or outside the institution or work center. Many basic party organizations in the machine industry have involved their creative forces in an effective work for designing and engaging new lines, plants and workshops in large production of spare parts or for putting into operation the projects left unfinished by the Chinese revisionists. Daring and creative and with great effectiveness are, for example, the scientific research works of the designers and builders of the combine and the "Dinamo" plant, the petroleum machine plant in Stalio City and the agricultural cooperatives in Plase, Pojan and Korce and so forth.

However, in no way can one pretend that the situation is like that everywhere nor that every party organization is led in this way. Those shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of some study-research and scientific institutions which the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee criticized and those insufficient efforts carried out to improve the effectiveness of the study, research and scientific work by cadres and specialists in districts and at the base show that not everywhere do the party bureaus and basic party organizations conceive this work, as their own work, and guide it in a correct manner. The shortcomings observed during the drafting and approval of programme of study, research and scientific work also testify to this; we will deal more with this in this article.

/The party guides science and technology in a concrete terrain with concrete aims and objectives; and one of these is the improvement of their effectiveness./ These aims and objectives begin to take shape in the plans of scientific work, of innovation movements and of the generalization of progressive experience and, later on, they continue to be achieved during the work for implementing every theme of the program with responsibility and with great effectiveness.

The approval of programme of study, research and scientific work by the basic party organizations and the district party committees is an important moment in all their

orientation, monitoring and guiding scientific activity. Every program and theme represents a problem whose solution will make it possible to achieve an objective, to improve the situation of work and to open horizons so as to further progress in a field of work. A serious opinion about each of them and about the entire program will prevent those cases of superficial, shallow and one-sided opinion that make the approval a formal act, an act that permits and legalizes the subjective and one-sided opinions that the authors of the project might have had. In order to remove such manifestations of formalism from the work practice of the party organs and basic party organizations, the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party made it clear that "the main thing for the party organizations is to pause [to examine] the content of scientific activity and its effectiveness" (RRUGA E PARTISE, "No 7, 1980, p 59).

The experience of many party organs and organizations shows that when the communists stop and think about the content and effectiveness of the program of scientific work, with a sense of responsibility, for example, the program drafted to solve those problems which stir up production through the movement of innovators and rationalizers, the program for the knowledge and generalization of scientific elements of progressive experience and also the program for more serious and more important scientific studies and research works, in these cases, important themes are drawn up for current and future matters and the tendencies observed in some scientific workers or specialists in production to deal with something, to justify their presence at the work center or to gain a scientific title, are eliminated.

The attitude held by the party organization at the time of the discussion and approval of the program of the research and scientific work depends much, in seems, on how much it is understood about and struggled for so that the theme of the scientific work will serve the drafting of a mobilizing, realistic and revolutionary plan, so that it will precede it and will open prospects of development for the enterprise, cooperative, branch or sector for which the plan of the scientific work has been made. We stress this because, as the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party pointed out, there are many party organizations which discuss and approve the plan of scientific work without considering how it will help to draw up and implement a revolutionary mobilizing plan, therefore, not closely linking it to the entire plan of their activity. Even, after the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, in almost every district, along with those basic party organizations which insisted on including in the scientific work programs themes which serve the fulfillment of the plan and which, starting from this aim, insisted on narrowing down the deadlines of studies, there also were organizations which considered as difficult, if not impossible, the building of the scientific work on the basis of the objectives of the new five-year plan, because, according to them, "now the five-year plan is concluded and we have nothing to change."

These attitudes are not by chance. In some cases, objective reasons also are at their foundation. However, in the majority of the cases, they have a subjective character and are manifested in the work of the group charged with the drafting and presentation of the theme plan of the study, research and scientific work. It is possible, for example, that a lack of harmony is manifested in the work of the group between requirements and real possibilities, on the one hand, and the lack of readiness among the group members, or of some of them, to anticipate "difficult" themes which might demand more time, therefore, which "bring worries," on the other hand. During the group's work, shallow judgments and one-sided observations might arise. All these things, if they are not discovered and if they are not combatted by

party organs and basic party organizations, sometimes /in one case and sometimes in another,/ somewhere more and somewhere less, will lead to the failure to draw up the most important themes, but to draw up themes that can be executed more easily, and to the failure to struggle for "harvesting" the fruit of work as soon as possible, but to allow the authors "to work peacefully," a thing which, in some cases, has led to the fact that the work on a theme was designed, started or concluded at the end of the five-year plan, although it concerned an acute problem that had been set for solution.

Manifestations of this nature are noticed not only in those organizations which deal with technical sciences, but also in those dealing with social sciences. The tendency to deal more with the history of the past and less with the problems of the period of the building of socialism is observed in some of these sciences, especially, the sciences of history, literature, language and some other sciences. In the spirit of the recommendations of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Party Committee for Tirana District criticized these attitudes and gave guidelines for giving priority to the solution of those studies and works which are more current, such as the drafting of "the history of Albania," "the history of the Albanian literature," "the dictionary of the Albanian language," in one volume and so forth.

/Order and rules are also required for those themes which are considered important and timely,/ because, among them there are more important ones and with greater effectiveness.

The Eighth Plenum of the party Central Committee not only proved the necessity of improving, in general, the effectiveness of scientific research work and of the innovative movement, but also determined the most important fields where this work must be developed. From this point of view, the plenum also represents a large orientation program for every field of activity of workers of our country. Taken together, the programs of the scientific research institutions, of the state and economic organs and of the educational and cultural institutions must serve, first of all, the broader and deeper development of the heavy extraction industry and the industry for enrichment and processing of mineral ores, the development and invigoration of the energy base of the country, mainly of the petroleum industry, the completion and putting into utilization, with complete capacity, of the projects sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists, the further intensification of agriculture and livestock, the supply of the needs for the defense of the country and the development of the other branches and sectors of the economy and culture.

These basic guidelines of our comprehensive development are, in general, detailed and enriched in the plans of the government departments, of central institutions and, of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. However, there are a number of other problems, although "smaller"; without their solution it is not possible to implement those basic objectives which are emphasized above; while, during the work for implementing the plan tasks, other problems will emerge and these problems, too, will require a solution. All these constitute a problem of orientation, and of planning, leading, pursuing and monitoring in the field of execution for the party organs and organizations. And, the leadership role of the party organization in these directions improves when it requires study for every problem and when, for every programmed theme, it requires preparations and exact documentations in regard to these questions: what profit will it bring to the economy, what new steps will production make through its implementation, what new prospects will be opened if we

conclusions to be drawn from this scientific work are implemented and are those the most important problems in which our forces and means must be concentrated?

Today it is necessary that the party bureaus and organizations whose activity has direct or indirect connection with other institutions reason with greater party-mindedness in regard to the effectiveness of scientific work. Life presents for solution great problems which require a better cooperation and coordination of work among the scientific research institutions and between these institutions and the production, cultural, educational and health activities at the base. It is not possible for the party bureaus and basic party organizations of the government departments and central institutions not to feel the unsatisfactory effect of the one-sided study that is carried out on some problems; and, there is no reason why they should not request and exert their influence so that this defect will be overcome. Many scientific research institutions, for example, make studies of water and deal with water. Nevertheless, even today, we still do not have an exact inventory of this great wealth of our country, nor a complex study of its exploitation for the purposes of energy resources, irrigation, fishery, navigation, urbanization and so forth. The same shortcoming exists in the field of the protection of the environment, because of the lack of a coordinating "nucleus" and because every one looks after his own affairs, it happens that the totality of the measures for the protection of the people and of the surrounding environment is not implemented with a sense of responsibility and to the end.

Some facts from life set forth the requirement for /the basic party organizations in the scientific institutions and at the base to show more attention when approving the themes of dissertations, the themes of diplomas and the themes of scientific sessions./

Because this subject is not everywhere made an object of discussion and an analysis for criticism, in order to know its effectiveness, general themes are also proposed and approved in regard to marginal matters with less value. Sometimes, the authors themselves feel this defect, therefore, they use facts detached from life without criterion in order to make the theme more "vital" and more "problematical." In these cases, the negative instead of studying life and the facts, disturbing appearances and problems and, by making generalization, drawing correct and valuable conclusions to further promote the work, the contrary happens, the general ideas and the known generalizations are "actualized" with some facts detached from life.

Of course, this is not a generalization. We have many examples of cadres and of specialists who are qualified and honored with scientific titles for having studied important problems with great value for the economy and for the other sectors of life. But, it does not happen like this all the time. The practice created in recent years to advertise the studies for scientific titles and the references of scientific sessions in libraries shows that there is no interest in some of these studies. The low level of some studies, references and essays is also shown in the fact that their summaries do not even fulfill the modest requirements of a propaganda article. The question is: who can profit from this type of scientific work, what effectiveness can one expect from it?

The questions--why is it necessary to make this or that study, what are the objectives to be achieved with it and what is the value of the study after it has been completed--the party organs and organizations must ask themselves; they also must ask the same

questions about their own studies. The recommendation of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party that /"the party organs and organizations, everywhere they work and militate, must continually take care that all their managerial, organizational and educational work be placed on the healthiest base possible"/ (Enver Hoxha, "The Progress of the Country Is Inseparable from the Development of Science and Technology," Pamphlet, p 51) has a deep content and a great aim. The building of the entire work of the party on healthy scientific bases is a requirement and a skilled work method without which you cannot know the problems nor solve them properly.

The work carried out in the recent years by the party committees and organizations in Shkoder, Tirana, Korce and other districts to study, for example, the social psychology of workers, cooperative members and intellectuals, closely connected with such basic problems, as the attitude toward work and socialist property and toward family and the manner of living, has been effective where and when it has relied on the scientific analysis of the v. al practice and when, on this basis, all the conclusions have been drawn and have helped the party organization to improve all its work with the people. An example of a valuable work in this direction was given by the Tirana District Party Committee with its study "On the Social Psychology of Intelligentsia." For the completion of this study not only it approved the theme, but also perfected the method of fulfillment where the aim of the study, the method to be followed and the main problems for which data had to be collected, all were clarified. This method also guided the work groups, established in the party committee of the district and in those of the zones and of the university, to assist these committees to complete the study done in 35 institutions, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives where almost all the categories of intelligentsia live and work, such as engineers, agronomists, writers, artists, newspapermen, doctors, varied scientific workers, teachers, administration workers, intellectuals and pensioners and so forth. The scientific analysis of the collected facts helped to draw important conclusions on the social and class structure of intelligentsia and on its attitude toward work and profession, on the attitude toward the problems of life and of family and on the work of the basic party organization with intelligentsia.

This study constitutes a healthy base for building the entire work of the party with intelligentsia in the district, on the basis of its specific nature and the problems of its category.

However, we do not find everywhere and always such a serious kind of work which affirms, among other things, the great opportunities at the disposal of the party organs and organizations to involve themselves in study and scientific work and to make studies and generalizations about their managerial, organizational, educational and implementing activity. Almost everywhere the basic party organizations of the educational sector have, time after time, approved themes of scientific work; however, since that moment, no serious evaluation has been made, anywhere, to determine clearly what will be the value of these themes, how much they will influence, for example, the improvement of the quality of teaching and the output per teaching hour and so forth; and, because after the approval of the theme no scientific work has been pursued anywhere during the entire process of implementation, in many cases shallow and almost formal studies have been carried out and that themes without any value for producing generalized conclusions have been prepared. Perhaps, this is one of the reasons that in some schools, although a continuing "scientific work" is done, there is still routine work and repetition, adoption of old schemes and forms of teaching,

insufficient relationships between teaching work and scientific work and lack of activation in the scientific work of all the pedagogical personnel, although it is known that activation in this field is a basic condition for the creative work of every teacher, for his training and for elevating capacities to the level of the present requirements of our revolutionized school.

When the party organization pauses and judges the effectiveness of the scientific work that is being scheduled for implementation, it must not only evaluate the theme, but it must also carefully see whether the people who will implement this theme have been properly selected. The requirement that all the people must occupy themselves with scientific work does not mean not to carry on a careful work in order to entrust everyone with the theme in which he can give the most.

Also effective is the work practice which is used by many institutions consisting of establishing study groups for some themes, especially, for the most important, more complex and more voluminous themes. In Elbasan District, recently, the basic party organizations of the health sector studied and drew a number of important conclusions thanks to the study work done by the work groups set to study and to know the situation of dystrophy among children, the level of influence of the environment in the health conditions of workers at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, neuroses among workers of the clothing and tobacco enterprises and the extent of the spread of virus hepatitis and so forth. The conclusions of these observations and studies have been reported in scientific sessions and in various work meetings and have also been included in scientific informations, thus, overcoming the closed character that the scientific work takes on in some cases by improving its effectiveness.

In his speech at the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee in June of this year, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that science "is not an isolated epiphenomenon; on the contrary, it is linked by strong and deep roots with the social, ideological, economic and political terrain;" therefore, it "cannot and must not be detached from the social framework where it evolves" (Enver Hoxha, "The Progress of the Country is Inseparable from the Development of Science and Technology," Pamphlet, p 6).

The knowledge of this dependence and the intertwining [Albanian: nderthurjeje] of science with the complexity of the terrain and of the situations in which it develops and, consequently, the conception of the scientific work as an issue of importance and as a party duty makes it essential to assure and continually strengthen the leadership role of the party organs and organizations in this important field of our social activity, where they have a broad horizon and a broad field of work. And practice has shown with many facts that this role is assured, strengthened and perfected, among other things, when the party committee or the party organization is concerned about the development of science, about scientific thought and about the continuing implementation of scientific data, for example, not only when the cadres, specialists and workers do not deal with it as they should deal and with what they should deal, but also when they fall into euphoria about what they are doing, despite the fact that the opportunity exists to do more and better. In this field, the party cannot tolerate any situation of satisfaction with little and just any kind of progress. The building of socialism demands that we march forward in a dynamic manner, with rapid paces. But, the capacities of our people and their requirements and the capacities and requirements of the economy increase and, therefore, the requirements on science also increase. In these conditions, the party demands that

our technical, economic and social sciences, the basic sciences and applied sciences respond to the present and future needs, to the problems which life continually sets forth and which are dictated by the situations of encirclement and blockade carried out by the bourgeois-revisionist world against us.

9150

CBO: 2100

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

NEPAL AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Gyanendra Bahadur Kharki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Bulgaria, has left our country after his tour of duty in Bulgaria. [Text] [AU221750 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 81 p 2]

BOZHINOV IN BURGAS--Comrade Todor Bozhinov has arrived in Burgas Okrug. He met the leadership of the Neftokhim economic combine and of the construction-assembly organizations participating in building this combine. Ministers Georgi Pankov, Ivan Sakarev and Khristo Khristov were also present. A comprehensive program for commissioning the priority projects was discussed. [Text] [AU221750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81]

KUBADINSKI IN VRATSA--A conference of the Okrug Party, economic and public aktiv has been held in Vratsa. Topical problems on the development of capital construction in the okrug were discussed. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski; Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials and of other central administrations attended the conference. The conference analyzed the shortcomings in designing, building and assembly activity. Ways to create the conditions for intensified building work in the okrug were discussed. [AU221750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81]

GRISHA FILIPOV IN VIDIN--On 19 February in Vidin, a joint meeting of the BCP Vidin Okrug Bureau and Vidin Okrug People's Council took place. Comrade Grisha Filipov took part in the meeting. The state and problems of the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of the production capacities were reviewed. [Text] [AU221750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Feb 81]

DOYNOV IN KAZANLUK--A practical scientific conference on production and implementation of metal-cutting machines in industry during the eighth 5-year plan has begun in Kazanluk. Ogyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference. Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, read an introductory report. [AU221800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Feb 81]

MLADENOV IN VIDIN--The 11th session of the Vidin Okrug People's Council is being held in Vidin. Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, attended the session, which assessed the work of the People's Council and its organs in 1980. [Text] [AU221800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Feb 81]

TANCHEV, STOYCHEV ACTIVITIES--An okrug accountability-conference of the local Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] organization ended in Varna today. It was attended by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU, and Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP committee. Petur Tanchev spoke on the positive changes occurring in Varna Okrug, and dwelt in particular on the agricultural achievements of the local working people. [AU221800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 81]

VLADIMIR BONEV ACTIVITIES--The okrug accountability election conference of the local BCP Committee has ended in Lovech. The conference was attended by Comrade Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee secretary and National Assembly chairman. Toncho Behsev was reelected to the post of first secretary of the Lovech Okrug Party Committee. [AU221800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 81]

DOYNOV ACTIVITIES--A scientific-technical conference ended in Kazanluk on the subject of production and application in the industrial sector of highly productive metal-cutting machines during the eighth 5-year plan period. Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Toncho Chakurov, minister of Machine Building Industry, Ivan Popov, chairman of the Association of Technical Unions, and other experts attended the conference. [AU221800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 81]

DELEGATION TO CYPRUS--At the invitation of Cypriot Parliamentary Chairman (Alexos Mikhailidis), a Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, has left for Cyprus. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by deputies. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 81]

KUBADINSKI IN PLOVDIV--A session of the organizational committee for the Third World hunting exhibition was held in Plovdiv today. The session was chaired by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, and Sava Bozhilov, first deputy chairman of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, spoke on the work accomplished in the city and okrug in connection with preparing the world hunting exhibition. Comrade Kubadinski positively evaluated the work accomplished by the hosts of the exhibition and dwelled on problems which should be resolved prior to the world exhibition. [Text] [AU230906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 81]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Manfred Schmidt, dean of the diplomatic corps and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party at the Sofia VIP Hotel yesterday in connection with the forthcoming final departure of the Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria, Humberto Escandon Uribe. Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and others attended the party. [AU281648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 25 Feb 81]

KUBADINSKI AT ENERGY CONFERENCE--On 26 February in Sofia, a national conference on economic utilization of energy and fuels took place. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the fatherland front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chaired the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81]

VULCHEVA AT SOFIA PLENUM--On 26 February in Sofia, a plenum of the committee of the Bulgarian Woman's Movement took place. Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, attended the plenum. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81]

LEADERS AT NADZHAKOV'S FUNERAL--On 26 February in Sofia the funeral of academician Georgi Nadzhakov took place. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Stoyan Mikhaylov took part in the funeral. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81]

DZHUROV AT FUNERAL--The funeral of retired General Todor Ivanov Dachev, deputy chairman of the Sofia City Committee of the fighters against fascism and capitalism, was held in Sofia today. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev and Dimo Dichev stood as guards of honor at his bier in the People's Army House. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Feb 81]

ZAREV PRESS CONFERENCE--A press conference held by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, was organized at the Bulgarian Journalists House in Sofia today. Zarev touched on the main tasks included in the BCP theses to the 12th BCP Congress in the sphere of the socioeconomic development of the country during the current 5-year plan and up to 1990. He devoted special attention to the growth of the national income, as well as to the ways to achieve such a growth--mainly by increasing social productivity in labor, transforming the structure of production and rapidly implementing the achievements of scientific-technical progress. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Mar 81]

SWISS LABOR PARTY GREETED--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Labor Party, the BCP Central Committee sends you and all party members its most sincere greetings. Created during the years of stormy revolutionary upsurge which followed the great October socialist revolution's victories, the Swiss Labor Party was a historic achievement of the Swiss workers' class and all progressive forces in the country. The Swiss Labor Party developed as a consistent and selfless fighter for the rights of the working people, as a real political force in contemporary Swiss society, and as an active member of the international communist and workers' movement, making its contribution to the common struggle of the workers' class and progressive mankind for peace, democracy and social progress. On the day of your glorious 60th anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, new and even greater successes in your selfless struggle for the social and democratic rights of the Swiss working people, for decreasing international tension and for strengthening security, understanding and peace throughout the world. [Text] [AU091103 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 81 p 6]

VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED--On behalf of all Bulgarian communists and working people, the BCP Central Committee is sending the Venezuelan communists warmest and friendly greetings on the 50th anniversary of their party. During the 50 years of its existence, the communist party of Venezuela, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, has distinguished itself as a firm and consistent defender of the vital interests of Venezuela's workers' class and entire working people, and as a steady fighter against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism. The Bulgarian communists highly value the persistent

and consistent efforts of the communist party of Venezuela for further strengthening the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We express our confidence that the fraternal relations which connect our two parties will further strengthen and develop in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Venezuelan peoples, and in the interest of peace, democracy, progress and socialism throughout the world. Long live the fraternal communist party of Venezuela! Long live communism! [Text] [AU091102 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 81 p 6]

KUBADINSKI IN SHUMEN OKRUG--On 5 March Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the fatherland front National Council, visited Shumen Okrug, where he inspected the progress of the preparations for celebrating Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Mar 81]

AWARD TO BAYBAKOV--The State Council has issued a decree awarding Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his merits and contributions to developing the comprehensive economic cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, and on his 70th birthday. [Text] [AU051942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 81]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--On 5 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Humberto Uribe Escandon, Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. [Text] [AU051939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 81]

TODOROV RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN--On 5 March Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received academician Aleksandr Sidorenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A talk was held on further developing the cooperation between the two countries in exploring for natural resources on land and in the sea. [Text] [AU051944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 81]

MLADENOV IN STARA ZAGORA--On 5 March Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, visited Stara Zagora, where he attended the opening of an exhibition of consumer goods. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Mar 81]

SOVIET CONSUL IN VARNA--Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, as well as Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, Vice Admiral Dimitur Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian navy, and numerous other officials attended an official ceremony in memory of the recently deceased Aleksandr Doluda, USSR consul general in Varna. Condolences were also expressed on behalf of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry and other official institutions. The great contribution of the deceased consul general to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was pointed out. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Mar 81]

CSO: 2200

PREMIER STROUGAL EVALUATES ECONOMIC SITUATION

Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech No 1, Jan 81 pp 3-13

[Article by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister: "With Responsibility and Initiative into the Seventh Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] We have entered the 1980s, the final fifth of the 20th century. What will these years be like, what will be the conditions in which we will live and work, what can we realistically expect of the future?

It is obviously difficult to answer these questions concretely and in detail today. Nevertheless, we can say with certainty that it will be primarily up to us, directly and otherwise, what the answers will be, each and every one of us through active participation in the formulation of the future, each of us according to his capability, through great deeds or small, through creative mastering of the tasks ahead.

It would, however, be a great simplification if we did not consider the broader implications--the international political and economic context of our own efforts. Given the known acceleration of the political and socio-economic process of development on the global scale, this is doubly important. For we are related to the world by innumerable political, economic, as well as cultural links.

For this reason, we cannot remain indifferent to the fact that there has been a sharpening in the struggle for the advance of Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems. Therefore, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we devote all our energy to make sure that the current complicated international situation be resolved through negotiations, that the policies of militant imperialist circles aiming at exacerbating tensions be replaced by policies of strengthening confidence among states, by policies of cooperation in economy, science, and culture.

All constructive thinking and planning of socio-economic progress in future years assumes, albeit often tacitly, that mankind will continue to live in peace. For us, peace represents the essential prerequisite for progress and life itself, because any other alternative of possible future development loses its humanist content and all real meaning. We stand behind the conviction expressed by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak "that the forces of socialism, progress, and peace are strong enough to frustrate the criminal intentions of imperialism, strong enough to safeguard peace and make sure that the process of relaxation of tensions prevails."¹

1. CPCZ Central Committee meeting, 7-9 October 1980. Prague, Svoboda 1980, p 24.

The profound and immediate linkage of world developments with conditions which also affect our internal development, prompt us to focus the attention and efforts of the party and society toward formulation and resolution of the fundamental tasks in economic policy which will be adopted by the coming 16th CPCZ Congress.

The 16th session of the Central Committee played an important role in the preparation of this program. It is clear from its conclusions that the strategic line of economic policy--increased efficiency and full application of intensive factors of growth--set by the 14th and confirmed by the 16th congress, retains its validity even for the future. Developments of the past decade not only confirmed its correctness but also the necessity of continued fulfillment of the ultimate goal of our party's policies, namely, maintenance and improvement of the already achieved high level of satisfying the material and spiritual needs, as well as strengthening the social and personal security of the people of this land.

Effectiveness and quality of labor, as well as full utilization of intensive factors, serve the interest of all, our entire society, and it would be unrealistic to believe that this can be the concern of one or two five-year plans alone. On the contrary, our own experiences, confirmed by economic policies of fraternal parties in the countries of the socialist community, demonstrate that this is a continuing process, the fulfillment of which will be highly demanding and complicated. The intensity of its realization is and will continue to be in direct proportion to bringing to life such mechanisms in national economic management as will lead to maximum utilization of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the opportunities which are inherent in it.

The content of this policy line is a conscious and, in comparison with capitalism, much stronger application of the universal law of the economy of time because, according to K Marx, all economic life is in the end reduced to how well the utilization of time is managed.

From this vantage point I would like to focus on those factors which have a key significance for our social and economic development, namely, application of scientific and technological discoveries, full utilization of international division of labor, and constant improvement in objective-oriented planned management.

Accelerate the Process of Scientific and Technological Development

Increasing the overall performance and effectiveness in our national economy is conditioned on an accelerated process of scientific and technological development. On this will depend not only a considerable increase in the utility value of raw materials, energy, other types of materials, long term assets, as well as human labor, but also the necessary growth of the technological level of production of manufactured products, acceleration of the modernization cycle, and modification of production programs, notably in engineering.

It is with this in mind and with due consideration of the events which have occurred and continue to occur in the world, that we must approach results achieved. At the same time, we should give more thought to whether the measures we have adopted to date are sufficiently effective and whether the approach to the tasks of scientific and technological development is responsible and effective enough at all levels of state and economic management.

We are investing considerable capital in this area. The amount in the 1970s, for example, reached 160 billion korunas.

We have greatly increased scientific and technological cooperation with the other CEMA countries. Each year we participate in the resolution of literally thousands of scientific and technological problems within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements. In the 1970s, we received from the socialist countries 22,730 sets of complete documentation for the development of a wide variety of new products and technological processes.

Also favorable in the 1970s was the increased flow of inventions and improvement proposals. While in 1970 we have put to use 1,578 inventions and 55,787 improvement proposals, in 1979 these figures were 2,298 inventions whose overall value is estimated at 1.3 billion korunas, and 151,842 improvement proposals valued roughly at 6.6 billion korunas.

We have thus achieved some positive results. We have mastered the development of a great number of technologically advanced products, such as, for example, the operating machinery of nuclear electric plants, computer technology, computer-operated machines, chemical products, etc. Viewed in their totality, however, and given the size of the investment, these achievements--while certainly important--are nevertheless only partial. We have not yet reached a fundamental turning point in the application of scientific and technological progress with respect to the needs of our society.

What are the causes of this state of affairs?

One of the basic ones is the ineffective system of economic instruments management which has insufficiently motivated the preparation and broad application of new techniques. We are confident that these obstacles will gradually be overcome with the help of the new measures in the system of management which become effective at the beginning of this year.

The other important reason can be seen in the low effectiveness in the central management of scientific and technological development, together with shortcomings in the work of state organs, responsible ministries, and management of the VNIIs [economic production units]. The present system and methods of management in this sphere are lagging behind our needs. This is also confirmed by the fact that scientific and technological development is still managed through individual, narrowly technologically conceived tasks of research and development, while their selection and priority orientation toward specific objectives in consonance with the needs and capabilities of our national economy, remain unsatisfactory. Under these conditions, we see that on the average only a few workers participate in each task, while the creative talents of highly-qualified scientists are diffused on simultaneous handling of several tasks in the course of the year, as well as on the growing volume of administrative and other nonproductive activity. As a result, we have been unable to shorten the research and development period which is most of the more fundamental and more demanding tasks is in excess of 5 years. This, in comparison with the ever increasing rate of new technology application in other developed countries, is untenable.

This situation stems directly from an unsuitable management mechanism which fails to have scientific and technological development become the axis of the national economic plan, and ensure that closer linkage of research and development be achieved. Despite

a number of adopted measures, scientific and technological development is, so far, not being managed as a complex in all essential relationships with respect to resources, and especially economic results. The application of successfully completed projects at all levels often causes superfluous and ineffective operations, intervention in supplier-consumer relations, speculative tendencies, etc. This results not only in extending the cycle "research-development-production," but also in causing associated losses in national economic impact.

For this reason, the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized once again that scientific and technological development must become the foundation of the national economic plan, must permeate all its component parts, and must become its organic part at all levels. In meeting this requirement the approach still prevalent in planning obviously will not do. On the contrary, we consider it vital to accord the plan of scientific and technological development a new, complex role which would ensure the fulfillment of goals in the VIIJs, as well as in individual sectors and branches.

We must therefore make sure that the plan of scientific and technological development does not contain only individual tasks to be handled by its own research and technological base, but that it include indicators related to the needed modification of production programs, to the technological quality of products, and to protection of the environment.

The content of the plan must express in all its breadth the contribution of scientific and technological development to lowering material and energy demands of production, to increased labor productivity, to better utilization of fixed assets, and to a higher quality and technological level of manufactured goods. Individual components of the plan must become an instrument of implementation of technological policy at the level of individual sectors and branches.

Much remains to be done to achieve this type of understanding of the plan. The changes cannot be delayed, especially since nothing really stands in their way. What is needed is to choose new approaches, direct one's own creative potential in a conceptual and perspective manner, intensify cooperation not only in products but also in technology, develop a program for complex mastering and interrelating economic and technological development, strengthen work standards, and set goals and resources for a fundamental turning point in the technological level and quality of products. These are the questions on which we must focus our attention.

We expect that management and planning bodies in the scientific and technological development sphere will come forward with proposals on this subject, and that they will also make use of economic research experiences for this purpose.

Socialist Economic Integration--Production Strength in Cooperation

Considerable progress was achieved during the past decade in the process of internationalization of the production capacity of the CEMA member states. Gradual implementation of a complex developmental program of socialist economic integration created in basic outline a unified system of international cooperation, making it possible to handle with relative success complicated economic and technological problems of social development, the realization of which exceeds the capabilities of any single state, and to develop in an objective-oriented planned manner the process of overall rapprochement among the socialist states.

In this regard, specialization and cooperation in production hold a very important place. It is precisely this trend of our participation in the economic integration which creates for Czechoslovakia opportunities for internal specialization, narrowing the variety of products, and in its consequences, opportunities for structural changes.

The results we have achieved during the past decade in this area are not negligible. The share of export of specialized production to the CEMA member states (only under negotiated agreements), in our total export of engineering products into these countries, was 6.1 percent in 1970, 16 percent in 1975, and 29 percent in 1979. If we add to this the export of engineering products manufactured under previous CEMA recommendations for specialization—which have their traditional buyers—we find that the share of specialized production export reaches somewhere between 60 and 65 percent.

Experiences of past years show that effective utilization of international specialization and cooperation in production must be developed on the basis of concepts which rely on valuation of higher investment demand and a technological and technical level which is comparable with international standards and which will ensure progress in technical and economic parameters for a sufficiently long-term export orientation. Intensification of specialization and cooperation in production must be dealt with as a long-term program on the basis of which the structure of our production, especially in engineering, will gradually change. With respect to new production programs, we should not even consider their implementation without thoughtful concepts of specialization.

The basic ties which exist in the processing industry confirm that specialization and cooperation in production must be given the highest priority and will demand more dynamic performance, especially in management at the level of individual sectors, as well as in the national economy as a whole.

Specialization and cooperation, as one of the very important factors in higher labor productivity, must be based on unified concepts which will organically strive for external activity of the branches and sectors with intentions within the economy, and which will consider participation in international specialization and cooperation as a highly valuable source of savings in social labor, rather than as merely an auxiliary and temporary element which eliminates "tight spots" in production or in export.

Equally important in the direction along which we wish to develop cooperation with the other CEMA member states is joint construction of complementary assets, especially in fuels, energy, and raw materials. This is another important area which moves the fulcrum of cooperation into production. Coordination of capital investment is linked with broader utilization of credit and, for the first time in the past decade, has brought about a greater international movement of the labor force. In addition to the fact that construction of complementary assets provides new sources of fuels, energy and raw materials, the cumulative volume of capital investment for the construction of installations of mutual interest also means higher valuation of these allotted funds than in their application within the national framework. This fact has a broader validity and does not apply only to fuels, energy, and raw materials, but also to specialization and cooperation in production—especially in cases where the goal is to build the best assets for meeting the needs of the entire CEMA community of states. This too should certainly be expressed in our planning process.

In the past decade Czechoslovakia allotted almost 800 million convertible rubles for the construction of complementary assets in the USSR—for example, the construction of the long-distance Soyuz pipeline, a transit electric line of 750kW, an extraction adapter combine for asbestos, and assets for extraction and processing of iron ore and cast iron. At present these works are being put into operation and our economy can count on adequate deliveries of fuels, energy, and raw materials for a good many years to come. Even on a longer term basis we can expect that serious problems of economic development in the entire socialist community will be resolved in this manner.

The cooperation of the CEMA countries in the sphere of science and technology will be assuming increasing importance and position in the process of socialist economic integration. Their scientific and technological potential will be felt as an increasingly important factor in relation to world science, while the leading role of Soviet science and technology continues to grow.

With respect to our participation in and contribution to this process, we must make sure that we master the agreed upon tasks within the framework of this cooperation as quickly as possible, so that the production and utility impact of new techniques may be felt as early as possible.

This requirement applies especially to tasks stemming from joint research and development work on 18 selected basic problems. In this manner we will be able to advance more rapidly even in such exacting areas as microelectronics, and apply the results in the development of production automation, while raising the technical quality of products, as well as the growth of social labor productivity as a whole.

More complicated and complex objective-oriented planned cooperation and more intensive interrelation among national economies at all stages of the reproduction process are represented in the long-term, targeted programs of cooperation among the CEMA member states up to 1990.

It is, for example, the agreed upon perspective development of interrelated electrification systems of the European members of CEMA which includes construction of nuclear electric plants of 38,000 MW (not counting the USSR), transfer stations and transit lines, or the cooperative program for more intensive processing of crude oil, including a qualitative restructuring of the petrochemical industry in the member states during the next 10 to 15 years.

Such extensive and important mutual cooperation projects will, in their totality, significantly contribute to intensification of the proportionality of economic development of the socialist community states, and toward stabilization of the basic linkage in the international socialist division of labor. Long term targeted programs are thus becoming a unifying element in the economic policies of the fraternal socialist countries, and also have their place in the continuing process of rapprochement among these states.

Improve the Quality of Management

In the area of management we are entering a very important phase this year. Following the experimental testing of the principles and rules of raising the effects of objective-oriented planned management mechanisms on higher efficiency and quality of

management in the individual sectors of social production, we are now engaged in applying these rules in the entire productive, as well as nonproductive sphere. Thus begins a practical test of our intentions in improving the system of management.

At this stage when legal regulations governing in detail the individual spheres of management are already in place, it is primarily a question of their consistent and creative application in the spirit adopted in the "Set of Measures." Its very foundation and logic urgently demand an independent and initiative approach to the application of adopted measures in consonance with prevailing conditions in individual sectors and enterprises.

Under no circumstances can we tolerate to have the adopted measures become sidetracked or underestimated. I am especially referring to the dependence of the development of pension funds for individuals and in organizations on a concrete contribution to society, the dependence of capital investment on the creation of resources and achievement of corresponding effectiveness, and others. Their consistent application should, on the contrary, lead to a turn-about in efficiency, and thus, in the long run, strengthen the foundation from which our intentions in social and economic development emanate.

Economic rules for management and their elaboration all the way down to the work sites should gradually help even the natural reduction of administrative demands in management. This is not a negligible task because the present system of management ties down precisely in administration large staffs of experts whose qualifications could be better utilized elsewhere. We must therefore devote great attention to development programs of organization and management which are to be prepared this year in the VNIIs and enterprises in a fashion which will avoid formalism and schematic approaches. They are to serve as a basis for systematic and objective-oriented development of management in all important components of our national economy. It is essential, therefore, that all management personnel analyze the true causes of shortcomings in their areas of responsibility, and based on this give creative thought, devoid of any preconceived notions, to concepts of future development.

On the manner in which the management of departments, VNIIs and enterprises approaches this task will depend the attitude of all the other employees. This, among others, is the reason why management personnel of state and economic bodies and organizations must play a leading role in the preparation of the above-mentioned programs. Only they are able to accord them real authority and show that this is a matter of principle, rather than the isolated action of individual units of management organization and techniques.

A broader area which the "Set of Measures" offers for the application of khozraschet principles, brings to the fore concrete managerial activity, and offers incentive for the development of creative initiatives among the working people. Top economic managers, as well as the scientific and technological intelligentsia have a great responsibility in correctly steering these initiatives and creating conditions for their maximum effectiveness.

At present, the overall number of employees in the national economy is 7.5 million, of which 1.4 million have completed specialized secondary education, and 450,000 have gone on to university level. This is quite a large number, even in comparison with other industrially-advanced states. It is therefore essential that this sizable staff of experts increase its contribution to the resolution of the tasks set forth

in the economic and social program of the party, including scientific, technological, and economic progress. In this initiative we shall continue to grant them all necessary support.

Virtually all the tasks we today consider essential components of the party's economic strategy are concentrated in the realm of top economic management. To a large degree, the overall quality of national economic management depends on the quality of managerial work of this aktiv which is closest to the party. We have expressed our appreciation many times for its vital role in all the spheres of our society's development. If, however, the quality of management is really to improve, it is essential to review the work of management cadres time and again, in order to make sure that they remain capable of handling the demands placed upon them.

At the 18th session of the Central Committee, its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, emphasized: "We must make certain that responsible people are chosen for responsible jobs. Those who prefer an easy life cannot hold top management posts... in the center, on intermediate levels, or even on the lower rungs of the ladder where we find weak links. We must gradually improve performance in these positions, strengthen them, and improve their quality by placing in them politically responsible and professionally qualified people. There simply is no other way. We do not intend to take an insensitive approach. We have never applied and will not now apply such cadre policies. However, life's realities force us to strengthen a number of positions. Such an approach reflects our party line, as well as the interests and requirements of further development in our society."²

In the "Set of Measures" we do not see a document engraved in stone, but rather a foundation on which we can build, and out of which must emanate further steps toward improving management. Its application in practical terms will therefore be carefully monitored and new ways will constantly be sought of improving economic, and naturally also the political, responsibility of all management elements.

At the same time we must strive for further intensification of the planning process as the basic instrument of economic management, and especially step forward aggressively in the mastering of the long-term outlook for our economic development, in order that it fully reflect scientific and technological progress and its economic and social relationships.

We place special emphasis on further expansion and improvement in those instruments of objective-oriented planned management which are to contribute to a more effective share of our economy in the international division of labor and, above all, in the socialist economic integration process. An important role in this context must also be played by currency, financial, and price instruments. We must interrelate more firmly production and foreign trade so that the results of foreign exchange may exert more effective pressure on increased technological level of production, as well as on better performance by the foreign trade organizations. The measures we are introducing at the start of this five-year plan, represent only a beginning and we must expect that their development and application will continue.

² CPCZ Central Committee meeting, 7-9 October 1980. Prague, Svoboda 1980, pp 81 and 82.

The "Set of Measures" set forth development programs for the work standards which we must now implement in a manner which would allow for the unified system of work standards to be realistically utilized throughout the economy as an instrument of planning and management. It is especially important that work standards of all types reflect the findings of scientific and technological development, enabling us to achieve high parameters in products and production.

In the area of capital investment, we must also intensify existing measures by improving central management, as well as by raising the accountability of investors and suppliers. It will also be necessary to elaborate a more consistent application of economic criteria, the relationship between investment and production, utilization of fixed assets for a rapid return on investment, etc. These criteria must reflect both the plan and the whole system of financing and crediting capital investment. It is also necessary to increase the quality of expert analyses in planning investment projects.

In further improving management we must pay more attention than before to the nonproductive sphere. A great number of people are employed in it and it uses a great amount of technology. Moreover, the satisfaction of the working people depends in many respects on the quality of its performance.

These are some of the directions through which will lead, and must lead, the road to higher quality in the objective-oriented planned management of our national economy, and in improving its mechanisms. In research and application we must purposefully continue to learn from the achievements and experiences, in both theory and practical use, of the other fraternal countries--not only because we have to make up for certain delays, but because it is precisely the greatest possible efficiency in management which will become the lever of progress in all spheres of our social life.

Soon the 16th congress of our party will assemble to adopt a program for our society's development in the coming 5 years. More than ever before, we must all recognize that meeting the tasks in the economic sphere will be vital for the maintenance and further improvement of the already achieved living standard. For we do not intend to, nor will we, live at the expense of future generations, the less so, since the accessible path along which we must travel is known to us, and since the instruments we must use for this purpose are available to us. All depends on ourselves, on selfless, honest, everyday labor, on the consistency with which we must approach fulfillment of our tasks, starting with the first weeks of this year.

9496

CSO: 2400

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS SUMMARIZED

Types of Military Service

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 50 14 Dec 80 p 18

[Text] Join the Services!

The universal obligation of defending the country implies another citizen's obligation, namely the obligation of military service which prepares the citizen to defend his homeland. Here is the basic information necessary for every person who puts on a soldier's uniform. Let's begin with the question:

Who Is Subject To The Military Service Obligation?

Briefly: every person who is able because of age and health to manage this obligation. More specifically, the military service obligations applies to the following:

- * men, beginning from the first of January in the calendar year when they turn 18 to the end of the calendar year when they turn 50 (if they have the rank of warrant officer or commissioned officer, till 60);

- * women (with qualifications useful for the service) beginning from the first of January in the calendar year when they turn 18 to the end of the calendar year when they turn 40 (if they have the rank of warrant officer or commissioned officer, till 60);

- * This applies only to Polish citizens; foreigners may serve only on the basis of voluntary enlistment.

Let's try to answer another question: who can be exempt from this obligation? And so:

--fully exempt are only those persons who because of their health have been classified as permanently unable to serve;

--temporarily exempt are: a) persons temporarily unable to serve because of their health, b) women taking care of children under 8 years of age, c) women

taking care of children between 8 and 16 years or of cohabitants who are registered as group I handicapped or bedridden who cannot be cared for by other persons.

What Does The Military Service Obligation Consist Of?

The expanded answer is as follows:

- It consists of serving in the general military service by conscripts;
- in participating in military classes and military training by college students and graduates;
- in participating in active military service in case of declared mobilization and during wartime by conscripts and reservists.

Military service by conscripts can be substituted with:

- alternate conscript service or
- general service or conscript training in civil defense

So the possibilities for fulfilling the military service obligation have been created depending on the state of health, qualifications, and situation of the citizen.

Let's now briefly discuss the separate types of military service.

General Military Service

This is the basic form of fulfilling the military service obligation in peace time. The duration of military service is 24 months, and in the Navy, rocket, and telecommunication units 36 months. In cases justified by the defense needs of the country, the Council of Ministers may extend the duration of military service up to an additional 12 months.

Conscripts are called for general military service at the age of 19 (or older) and volunteers after turning 17.

Women may be called to serve in general military service on the basis of voluntary enlistment (not later than in the calendar year when they turn 22) if they have professional qualifications useful in military service.

Military Service Of College Students And Graduates

consists of:

- participating in military classes during college years;
- participating in military training during free time in college or after graduation. This training consists of education and practice in military units and may be short (up to 3 months) or long (up to 12 months).

The obligation to receive education in military units is also extended to those college graduates who have not had military classes during their schooling (e.g. because of their health or because of foreign studies).

The obligation to participate in military classes and to undergo military training may be extended by the Minister of National Defense also to female college students and graduates.

In a situation justified by the defense needs of the country, the Council of Ministers may introduce for a portion of the youth accepted to college the obligation to fulfill general military service before beginning university studies (these young people are entitled to begin studies after fulfilling their military service without repeating entrance examinations).

Military Service of Reservists

consists of participating in military exercises. The total time of exercises during the whole reserve period of the soldier may not exceed:

--12 months for privates and noncommissioned officers who have concluded general military service;

--18 months for privates and noncommissioned officers who have not done general military service;

--24 months for warrant officers or commissioned officers;

Military training in one year may not exceed 90 days.

Apart from military exercises, in cases justified by the defense needs of the country or the needs of the military forces, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and reserve officers may be called up for temporary military service. The total time of this service may not exceed 24 months of the total reserve period of the soldier.

Military Service In Case Of An Announced Mobilization And In Wartime

includes conscripts and reserve soldiers classified as able for military service; other people who enlist voluntarily may also be called.

Alternate Conscript Service

is based on a voluntary basis, so this type of service applies only to those conscripts who wish to serve. It does not mean, however, that everybody who wants to serve in this type of service will be allowed to. The military recruitment commandant must give his permission. It may happen that a conscript who wishes to join the alternate conscript service will be directed to general military service.

Alternate conscript service lasts 24 months and consists in working in social health care units, social welfare, protection of the natural environment and in other social service units. During the service, conscripts undergo defensive training for civil defense needs and may be billeted.

Those who do this type of service are entitled to benefits from the unit in which they serve. The benefits should be equivalent to the costs of supporting a soldier in general military service. Their family members are entitled to the same privileges as members of a soldier's family performing in general military service.

Civil Defense Service

takes place within the framework of the universal military service obligation (instead of general military service). It takes place in civil defense units continuously for 24 months or in several periods within 3 years. In the second case the time of service may not exceed 18 months. The conscripts during their tour of duty are entitled to the title of mate.

A major aim of this service is to work for the needs of civil defense and to prepare the conscripts to carry out tasks aimed at protecting the civilian population from the effects of war or natural disasters and at removing their aftereffects. Thus general service in civil defense combines special training with work on practical socioeconomic tasks.

Conscripts who because of their health cannot perform general military service or its alternate forms are assigned to this type of service.

General service in civil defense, as far as its conditions go, is very similar to the general military service. The mates, like soldiers, are billeted, undergo the demands of military discipline, are entitled to leaves and salaries according to the rules in the general military service. The family members of mates are entitled to the same benefits as the families of soldiers.

Rights and Privileges

Warsaw ZOLNEIRZ POLSKI in Polish No 1 4 Jan 81 p 20

[Text] Dependent Not Only On Ourselves

Each of us is burdened with the constitutional duty of defending the Fatherland. Another obligation follows from this duty, namely the general military service obligation. Everybody able to serve because of age and health is subject to this obligation.

We devoted the preceding "lesson" to the military service and its types. Meanwhile, we received a letter from one of our readers where we read: "I have nothing against military service because I know that the military is necessary, but what concerns me is that the military service obligation breeds injustice. Since not everybody joins the service, it happens that some people give two years

to the fatherland while others during the same time earn and make money; so while some serve, others study, learn skills, fulfill apprenticeships, and as a result are ahead in such matters as leaves and social benefits. Is this just?"

The letter quoted seems to be a good introduction to the subject of today's "lesson." The author is not fully correct, because our laws requiring military service of the citizen also took care of him so that he would not be handicapped (because of this). Soldiers and their families, therefore, can take advantage of some privileges and rights.

Let's begin with privileges connected with the job. The most important is protection of the right to work, which says that the job contract cannot be terminated by the employer during the period that the employee is drafted (from the day of getting the draft call) and conclusion of his service.

The soldier has a guaranteed right to return to the same place of work on condition that he reports within 30 days of being discharged from military service.

Let's add: the right guarantees not only return to the place of work, but also employment in the same or equivalent job.

Moreover, because many soldiers improve their skills or acquire new ones during service, they should in such cases, be employed in accordance with their new or improved skills, conditions permitting.

For discharged soldiers, especially those without prior work [experience] before service or those whose [employing] institution goes out of business, help in obtaining a job is guaranteed. The veteran may turn for job referral to the local employment and social welfare office (district, commune) with priority in getting a job.

The statute of the general obligation of defending the Polish People's Republic assures the general service soldier not only employment but also job continuity; Article 120 says: "An employee who reports to work within 30 days after discharge from general or temporary military service should have the time of military service applied to the employment time of the institution where he reports to work, as far as all his general and particular job rights are considered."

Let us dwell for a moment on this important decision. Until 6 July 1979, the day we introduced the changes in the statute of the general obligation of defending the Polish People's Republic, the drafted employee did not lose his job continuity privileges if he returned to the same institution. Meanwhile, many soldiers gained new skills in the service and after discharge began to work in new institutions. There were also numerous cases where veterans changed jobs for other reasons (as, for example, many wanted to stay at the institutions where they had worked as soldiers). The updated statute addresses such cases and states that those who change their place of work may also include the period of military service in their job time at the new institution or profession.

As a result of including military service in employment, one receives the right of leave time after discharge. A special right in this case consists of recognizing the right to the first (after discharge) rest leave already on the day of reporting to work, proportionate to the length of the remaining time left in the year, and the full time beginning with the first of January of the next calendar year.

The veteran, then, may get an annual leave right after being employed (that is before the one year of work considered as a rule in the code for other workers). One should add, however, that the employer decides on the timing of the leave, taking into consideration both the request of the soldier and the necessity of assuring the normal work rhythm of the institution.

The State's support for the soldier and his family during the fulfillment of military service obligation is expressed by guaranteeing work to his wife. During the soldier's service, his wife may be fired only in exceptional cases (because of her exclusive fault or because of the institution going out of business). If a nonworking wife wants to work and applies for a job, she should be given priority in getting a job referral from the employment office.

Aside from priority in employment, soldiers and their families are also granted other rights and considerations concerning financial benefits. The institution pays the drafted employee a one-time temporary severance pay equal to 2 weeks' wages. He is also entitled to a 2-day paid leave (in principle, immediately before reporting for service).

Because there is the possibility of drafting the sole breadwinner in a family, a monthly family support payment has been established. The amount of this payment depends on the number of people supported by the soldier: for the first member of the family, it is 100 percent, for the second, 85 percent, for the third and others, 75 percent of the minimum monthly basic pay established by the Council of Ministers. Monetary support payments are administered by the local administration offices (commune, district, or city office).

Aside from the support money, the rent of a soldier who is a sole breadwinner is covered by the State budget (a monthly rent), and if he has his own cooperative apartment, his current maintenance costs are also covered. The last consideration is also extended to single soldiers, on the condition that during his service he does not rent his apartment to other people.

Aside from monthly support payments and rent, the payments on loans and interest given to the soldier for cooperative apartments are suspended.

Speaking of financial support, we should not overlook a legal decision advantageous for the soldier in the case of increased wage payments for the employee during participation in military exercises. At present it is 50 percent for a single employee, 75 percent for supporting one dependent, and 100 percent if he supports at least two family members.

Participating in military exercises does not limit the employee in any other rights inherent in the employment contract.

An important privilege guaranteed to the soldier's family members, his military service, are all those social benefits and ticket reductions on public transport that they had when he was drafted. Specifically, these include such rights as the right to the employee's vacation plan, weekend rest organized by the institution, placement of a child in nursery school, etc.

The rights of soldiers in general military service (members of their families) presented here also apply to all graduates of university undergoing 12 month long military training. Those satisfactorily concluding such training are entitled to additional privileges, e.g., exemption from an initial job training period required of higher school graduates, wages based on the pay scale for employees who have concluded the initial job training period, substitution of the military training period for the job training period as stipulated in the regulations for employment of college graduates. Especially distinguished graduates receive an evaluation with special recommendation, which is considered by the institution to obtain certain positions or advanced standing.

Those who instead of the general military service serve 2 years in alternate conscript service or 2 years in civil defense service are also entitled to the above mentioned rights.

So our reader was not really correct in saying that people serving in the military are "behind" as employees.

Obligations, Penalties, Deferments

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 2 11 Jan 81 p 18

[Text] The Military--an Important Matter

It is usually said that the defense of the fatherland is a sacred obligation, and military service an honorable obligation. That is the way Poles have treated and treat these citizens' duties.

During the occupation years, thousands of men, especially young ones, enlisted in underground military units, although no one coerced them to do it and they were threatened with death by the occupier. Thousands of Poles enlisted in units formed in the West and in the Soviet Union, although they did not have to do it. Beginning in July 1944, as the Red Army and the Polish Army were liberating new areas of Poland, long lines of volunteers, sometimes under-age, were formed in front of draft boards; because there was no public registration at the time it was generally a voluntary draft.

Today too the greater majority of us treats defense of the fatherland and military service as a sacred and honorable obligation. But there have always been and are some who would like to enjoy only the rights of a citizen and,

leave the duties to others; they would also be eager to give up the honor of military service.

And that is the reason that military service cannot be based only on the good will of the citizen. In the case of those who do not display this good will, the state has to have at its disposal some forms of compulsion. Therefore in the statute about the general obligation of the Polish People's Republic, there is a chapter about sanctions against those who avoid [military] service and other obligations connected with it. For example, two such decisions:

--A person who does not respond to registration and draft at the appointed time and place; who does not respond to the call of the proper authorities in matters concerning the general military obligation; who does not show up for a military check-up or examinations or does not want to be examined although referred by the authority in charge of registration or the conscription board; who does not fulfill the registration duty in the required period; who leaves the country or stays abroad without permission of the military authorities.

--is subject to incarceration up to 3 months or a fine of up to 5000 zlotys;

--a person drafted for active military service who does not report to serve at the appointed time and place

--is subject to incarceration up to 2 years or a fine.

The sanctions against not fulfilling the obligations connected with military service are much harsher in case of mobilization and war. For example: a person who is drafted for active military service and does not report at the appointed time and place is subject to incarceration for not less than 5 years or the death sentence.

It Is No Joking Matter

The crux of the matter is that it happens, however, that there are some cases clashing with the binding regulations not because of ill will but because of ignorance of the law. But since ignorance of the law is not an excuse, it is better for one's own good to know it. And that is the reason that we devote today's "lesson" to the basic obligations of pre-conscripts and conscripts connected with registration and conscription as well as with running military registration and applying for deferment.

Registration and Conscription

Men who turn 18 in a given calendar year are obliged to report for register (The Council of Ministers may also declare a registration of 17 year old pre-conscripts). Registration is accompanied by a medical examination to establish the general state of health. If the pre-conscript because of important matters (e.g., sickness) cannot report for registration at the appointed time, he should do it immediately after the cause is removed.

Men who turn 19 in a given calendar year are subject to conscription (the 18 year old conscript may also be subject to this obligation). Those who because of justified reasons cannot fulfill this obligation at the required time, are obliged to fulfill it immediately after the cause is removed. In case of unjustified failure of the conscript to report, he is to be forcefully delivered.

The obligation to report for conscription lasts until the end of the calendar when the conscript turns 24 (if the man for some reason has not reported for conscription during that time, he is obliged to report to the Recruitment Station to settle his status relating to the general defense obligation which lasts until he turns 60).

Attention: in some specified cases the age of conscription may be extended to 28 years).

Conscripts reporting to the regional conscription board in the place of their domicile. If someone resides in another place during the conscription period (e.g., on leave), he is obliged to report for conscription in the place he is permanently registered. If, however, the conscript is temporarily registered in the new place for longer than 2 months, he should report to the board of the place his temporary residence.

The same applies to conscripts who have changed their place of residence in the period from the day of proclamation to the day of beginning conscription.

Men accepted to study in universities where from the first year there are military classes are obliged to report for conscription even if they have not reached the specified age.

Deferments

Only those people who cannot serve because of health or age can be exempt from the military service obligation. It may happen that a conscript is not drafted in a given year because of his health, but this does not mean that he will not be drafted in the next year when his health improves. It may also happen that after his illness is diagnosed, he may be referred for compulsory treatment paid for by the State.

The regulations specify various other circumstances under which one may apply for a deferment (but not release) from military service. Who can apply for it and when?

First--conscripts who are directly responsible for the care of a family member under 16 years of age, or one who is group I handicapped.

Second--a conscript who is considered as the sole breadwinner, studies in high school or post high school in day or night school, works in an institution fulfilling extremely important production tasks, or if he runs a farm so that the functioning of the farm depends on the personal work of the conscript.

Deferments are generally given for one year. After this time, the conscript is obliged to report to the conscription board.

Because the issue of deferments causes a lot of misunderstandings, let's discuss them in some more detail.

Deferment because of family support may be given to a conscript who is considered the sole breadwinner. The sole breadwinner is a person whose exclusive obligation is to support the family or whose work constitutes the major source of family support. The local administrative authorities classify individuals as sole breadwinner and the military recruitment commandant decides on deferment. Let us emphasize, however, that a conscript considered as a sole breadwinner may be called to military service. In that case, the people who are supported by him are entitled to support payments from state funds.

Analagous principles apply to deferment of a conscript who goes into alternate conscript service or general service in civil defense. These principles apply also to soldiers who during their military service may be classified as sole breadwinners.

Deferments may be given to both those individuals who run their own farms or to those on whose personal work the running of a family farm depends and if drafting that person would lower the agricultural production of this farm. A regional conscription board decides on deferment.

Deferments because of studies are granted by the military recruitment commandants. This is clearly temporary because such a deferment cannot be given if it would cause the individual to miss his military service.

Deferment because of doing one's job, like that of studies, is given only temporarily and cannot be a cause for not serving in the military. The number of conscripts who may be given such a deferment is established every year by the Council of Ministers.

Registration

People who are subject to the military service obligation are obliged to:

--fulfill the military registration obligation which depends on notifying the local state administration offices or proper military authorities of all changes of residence, first name, last name, education, profession;

--obtain in specified cases permission of the military authorities for temporary residence abroad.

People registered by the Military Recruitment Office are supplied with identify documents. These documents cannot be taken or sent abroad.

9277

CSO: 2600

KRASICKI COMMENTS ON CONTENTS OF KOR PUBLICATIONS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 80 pp 6, 7

[Article by Ignacy Krasicki: "The Force of Words and the Significance of Actions"]

[Text] Reading the publications of the KOR [Committee for the Defense of the Workers] results in a number of interesting observations. Above all, it becomes fairly clear from reading them that their authors often make use of pseudo-Marxist terminology and still more often reach into the arsenal of arguments designed to convince the people of the views shaped by socialist social consciousness.

The concepts of "social justice," "solidarity," "interpersonal relationships," "the right to work," "the working class" and many others function in the aforementioned publications as a means aimed at the manipulation of public feelings sought by their authors, and thus antisocialist; at internal perplexity or, sometimes, angry protest regarding crisis phenomena; at the deformation of the political party, and at the soullessness and bureaucratism of the authorities.

Considering the matter from this point of view, one can even say that the ideologists of the KOR unknowingly confirm the known social fact in accordance with which the 35-year long rise to affluence of People's Poland has borne fruit above all in the consciousness of our nation, which has become socialized in large degree.

The above fact explains in turn yet another phenomenon on which we would like to focus the readers' attention. That is the large and ever growing interest on the part of the Western leftists, Trotskyites and Maoists in the activity of the KOR and certain other opposition groups in Poland. And conversely: the demand of the antisocialist forces for social phraseology derived from the Marxist ideological trunk is so serious in Poland that more and more often they look to the leftists, asking that they provide the opposition with intellectual fodder specific to themselves.

Leftist contacts with the opposition circles in Poland are manifested in a variety of ways. So, for example, the well-known French organ of the so-called noncommunist left, the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, on the wave of the August events in Poland specialized in defining a certain type of ideological and political argumentation which was supposed to contribute to solving a problem similar, apparently, to the squaring of the circle: namely, how to reconcile the concept of classic anticommunism and the Maoist strain of anti-Soviet policy with traditional nationalism, as well as with social-class phraseology.

The editors of LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR as well as other organs of the press have been most intent upon this last point. For it serves the primary tactical task: the desire to hang onto the Polish working class, to impart their own essence to the new trade unions, to exert constant pressure upon the authorities through an expanded social demagogery, among other things by making ever new wage demands, threats of renewed strikes, etc.

In the columns of the French weekly mentioned above, which even put out a special issue devoted to the events in Wyrzys, K.S. Karol, an enthusiast for Chinese Maoism and notorious opponent of the Soviet Union, who is originally from Poland, also used leftist slogans to develop this type of concept of war with the social system of the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, it is characteristic that LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, promoting the leftist variant of antisocialist orchestration of the Polish crisis, has many times noted that it recognizes as the principal force bearing this tendency, precisely the KSS-KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense KOR].

In no way does that ideological chameleon the KOR show the diversity of its many political colors more than when one evaluates it through the prism of the praises accorded it by various centers abroad. It has evoked the admiration of both Radio Free Europe and the Paris-based KULTURA, although there are fairly substantial tactical divergencies between these two diverse institutions. It evokes sympathy both for the devotional note of those periodicals attuned to the London emigres and in the otherwise violently anticlerical and agnostic circle of Western leftists and anarchists analyzed more closely in the present article.

The output of LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, although particularly vociferous, misses the significance of these groups which, exhibiting themselves as Poles, ally themselves directly to the "democratic opposition" in the Polish People's Republic and provide the latter with pseudosocial and pseudoworker ammunition. One of their organs is the periodical SZERSZEN (The Hornet), edited in Paris by Edmund Baluka, who is well known from the events in 1970. On the cover of the magazine appears a slogan which is characteristic of the common demagogic assumptions of these political groups: "The struggle for control of the working class can only be won by the working class."

The outline of the ideological and political structure built upon this erroneous thesis is transparent. As SZERSZEN often states, in Poland "the high temperature of the mood of the workers must be maintained" in order successfully to "pit the working class against the government" as well as "to shatter the system." From several references we conclude that the advocates of a movement of leftist-type arguments in Poland do not hesitate at times to propose the use of physical force against the legal agencies of the people's government. Similarly, as an organ of the so-called Revolutionary Workers League of Poland, a section of the Fourth International, the Trotskyite WALKA KLASS (Class Struggle) prompts the opposition groups in our country "to use the weapon of force in certain instances."

Besides, the motif of force and violence that permeates the leftist propaganda sent from the West into Poland was also evident in several declarations of the KOR, and we are reminded of its "Ideological Assumptions" published several years ago. Patterning itself on the arguments of the left, they suggest the use of

force as the one agent capable of actually and definitively suppressing the system of government of the Polish People's Republic. Now they have taken a different tactical course: the gradual dismantling of the model structures of the government from within. What is important, however, is the fact that the creators of the so-called democratic opposition have by no means severed themselves in the past from the most adventurous ideological and political trends of leftism already mentioned. Just the opposite, rather: they have borrowed from them those elements that have served them in shaping their eclectic and pragmatic strategy. Several other current publications of the Western leftists tied into this possibility also bear witness to the fact that within the growing escalation of antisocialist activities, the aforementioned "strength-testing" intentions of the KOR could once again be heard. Among others, the Dutch Trotskyite weekly published in Amsterdam, DIE NIEUWE LINIE writes about this; whence, let us add, leftist emissaries have been making their way into Poland in order to make contacts with the KOR; for example, the coworkers of the paper, Maarten Voster and Rob Schollee.

Among other things, considering the well-known connections of the West European leftists with terrorist centers, we should not make light of their contacts with the local "democratic opposition." Although the publication SZERSZEN mentioned earlier is currently being published in Paris, it remains a fact that there is a disturbingly large number of clues linking the KOR with leftist centers that leads to the FRG, and even to those West German Maoist circles known precisely for their direct contacts with terrorist groups.

Thus, as late as November 1979, during a conference in West Germany of the leading officials of leftist organizations, especially the so-called Socialist East European Committee and the KPD, broad new forms of cooperation between the leftists and dissident organizations in the socialist countries was announced. During this staff conference it was emphasized that their priorities lay with Poland because, in constant keeping with the evaluations formulated at that time, precisely in that country there currently obtains the greatest opportunity for enrolling leftists in the various workers circles through the local dissidents. It was also stated at the conference that the opposition group best disposed for this purpose is the KOR. Recently another Maoist group in West Germany, the KPD already mentioned, admitted the necessity of exploiting the situation in Poland through leftism. In the assumptions of their program addressed directly to the democratic opposition in our country, the leadership of the KPD stated among other things:

The "KPD" supports all democratic movements in East Europe. Poland is in an especially privileged position since there the opposition is based on the active participation of the workers and the intelligentsia. The KPD assumes the task of providing information about the true situation in Poland, which is found in the documents of the opposition. Next to the GDR, Poland will be the most important target of the KPD's activity in the near future, due to the fact that conditions there are especially favorable for the emergence of opposition forces in the workers circles.

There are reasons for assuming that the above theses have been realized with redoubled force at the present time, i.e., following the August events in Poland. It is significant that the Trotskyite paper ROUGE, published in France, has had numerous direct contacts with opposition groups in Poland particularly in recent

months, and the information and commentaries contained in its pages are often of an instructional nature. In turn, the publications of other combative Trotskyite periodicals published in France (HUMANITE ROUGE, QUOTIDIEN DU PEOPLE) prove that independent of their internal factional divisions, the whole body of leftists accord the highest recognition to the Polish dissidents, and especially to the KOR, for their registration tactic in the Polish workers circles and in the newly formed trade unions.

The so-called Coordinating Committee for East European Students, which brings young Trotskyites together in the West, saw to it that its Polish section inspired the activity of the leftist-oriented circles of our university youth. In the program assumptions and organizational directives of the last group there is also talk of developing this type of antigovernment activity in the Polish People's Republic hand and glove with the officials of KOR.

The picture of infiltration and the connections of the leftist centers in the West with the Polish antisocialist groups is thus clear. It embraces a considerably broader range of centers of activity and a scale of arguments than one would imagine. At the same time, mainly through cooperation with the KOR, it unites, it would appear, such diverse antisocialist motivations as that which is openly leftist with its social phraseology and anti-Soviet demonology, or that which is rightist, clerical and traditionally anticommunist.

The increased priority attached to the left in the ideological aid for the local opposition built up by the West arises from the conviction that psychologically through their arguments they can achieve greater credibility from the usual and long threadbare slogans of anticommunism. The specific meaning of the words implied against this background in the leftist programs of sabotage against People's Poland, as well as the eloquence of the actions undertaken in this perspective, require no further commentary. For these words and actions are woven into a single campaign, admittedly incohesive in content but logical with respect to its final anticommunist goal, directed against the foundations of the political system of the Polish People's Republic and against the ties that bind our country to its socialist neighbors. In this campaign, as we also see from the leftist example, the West assigns a special, somewhat leading, role to the KSS-KOR. This last fact is very likely the most significant.

3190

CSO: 2600

SARAJEVO LC MEETING NOTES 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST OFFICIALS

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Recently the spreading of intrigues about certain outstanding cadres has become more evident as a method of hostile action, with the goal of diminishing their reputation among the people which has been attained through many years of devoted work by true revolutionaries and zealous workers in building socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, in guarding, further developing, and enriching the course of the revolution, and in some cases [these intrigues have been carried on] with the intention of sowing seeds of discord. Various untruths are being spread about the allegedly great benefits which they [these cadres] and their families are enjoying; this leads to the fact that those rights are denied to them which all other citizens attain. This represents not only an attack on these personalities but a deliberate and refined attack on our entire policy.

Speaking about weaknesses and difficulties which have not been fully overcome in the past period, Alija Latic, president of the Sarajevo LC Conference, said that some of them had become sharpened in the course of this year. He spoke in this connection about weaknesses in the area of market and prices which have caused serious problems in the standard of living and has struck at the material and social position of certain categories of working people and citizens.

In connection with the spreading to intrigues, Latic pointed to the need for the LC to train its members in basic organizations and organs to notice these tendencies, to distinguish between constructive criticism, which the LC always encourages, and unconstructive criticism and oppositional action against LC policy. This is a prerequisite, in his words, in preventing individual communists from being won over by these intrigues and similar petit-bourgeois slander...

END

CSO: 2800

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

4-1-81